

**TO-DAY.**  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
**TO-MORROW.**  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 a.m.



## NOTICES.

## THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

"The Machine you will eventually buy."

**HORNSBY-STOCKPORT**  
GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS.  
OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.  
**HORNSBY OIL ENGINES.**

AGENTS FOR:

**THE EXPANDED METAL CO. LTD.**  
EXPANDED METAL FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE

TOMY'S MACHINE TOOLS.

FRANCIS WEBSTER &amp; SON.

**FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.**  
All kinds of Machinery and  
Engineering Supplies.

**LIDGERWOOD HART CO.**  
Hoisting Engines, Pile Drivers, etc.

**SUTER HARTMANN AND BARTHELEMY**  
COMPOSITION CO. LTD. OF LONDON.  
THE "RED HAND" BRAND.  
Anti-Fouling and Anti-Corrosive  
Paints.

**DOUGLAS & GRANT.**  
Ship Mills and Steam Engines.

AND VARIOUS OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

Quotations for any description of Machinery or Engineering Plant on application to  
**DODWELL & CO. LTD.** Machinery Dept.

## THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,  
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,  
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO  
**DODWELL & CO. LTD.** Agents.

## APEXIOR

THE MOST RATIONAL REMEDY  
FOR BOILER TROUBLES.

SOLE AGENTS—

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.

Queen's Building, Chater Road, HONGKONG.

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE MANILA ROPE

6 STRAND

1/4 to 1 1/2"

CIRCUMFERENCE

CABLE LAID

5/8 to 1 1/2"

CIRCUMFERENCE

4 STRAND

3/4 to 1 1/2"

CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.  
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.  
**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.** General Managers.

## LE MOS.

**BROOKE'S**  
FINEST

Lemon Squash.

SOLE AGENTS:

**CALDBECK**  
**MACGREGOR**  
& CO.

15, Queen's Road, Central.  
Telephone No. 75.

## NORTH BRITISH

AND

## MERCANTILE

## INSURANCE CO.,

In which are vested the shares of  
**THE OCEAN MARINE**  
**INSURANCE CO. LTD.**

AND  
**THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS**  
**ASSURANCE CO.**

The Undersigned AGENTS for  
the above Company are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
against FIRE at Current Rates.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
Agents.

## Yorkshire

Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for  
the above Company are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
against FIRE at Current Rates.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
AGENTS.

Photos of 1918

## RACE MEETING

at the

The DERBY DAY CATASTROPHE

AT HAPPY VALLEY.

MEE CHEUNG

PHOTOGRAPHER

100, House Street, Telephone 1013.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT

COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1918.

## HOTELS AND CARS.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

## AND

## GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MRS. BLAIR.

## GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the  
principal Banks. Roomed for the best Food, Refreshment, Accommodation and Cleanliness.  
Cuisine, under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 12.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.

For further particulars apply to **W. BARKER,**Manager.  
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address "VICTORIA"

J. WILKINSON, Manager.

## THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central  
District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate  
Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.

Telephone 812. **MRS. F. E. CAMERON.**

## EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and  
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

## NOTICES.

## HINDS CREAM

It is particularly recommended for

ROUGH, HARD OR IRRITATED SKIN, CHAPPED

FACE, LIPS AND HANDS.

SUNBURN, WINDBURN, GOLD SORES.

CHIEBLAINS, BURNS, SCALDS, FLESH WOUNDS, CHAFING.

MOSQUITO AND OTHER INSECT BITES.

and all the various

CONDITIONS OF THE SKIN OF LIKE CHARACTER

## THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY,

TEL. NO. 1877. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL TEL. NO. 1877.

## DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE &amp; SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and  
Macao for the OVERLAND, HUDSON  
and CHANDLER Motor Cars, and  
the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH: 26, NATHAN ROAD, TEL. 122.

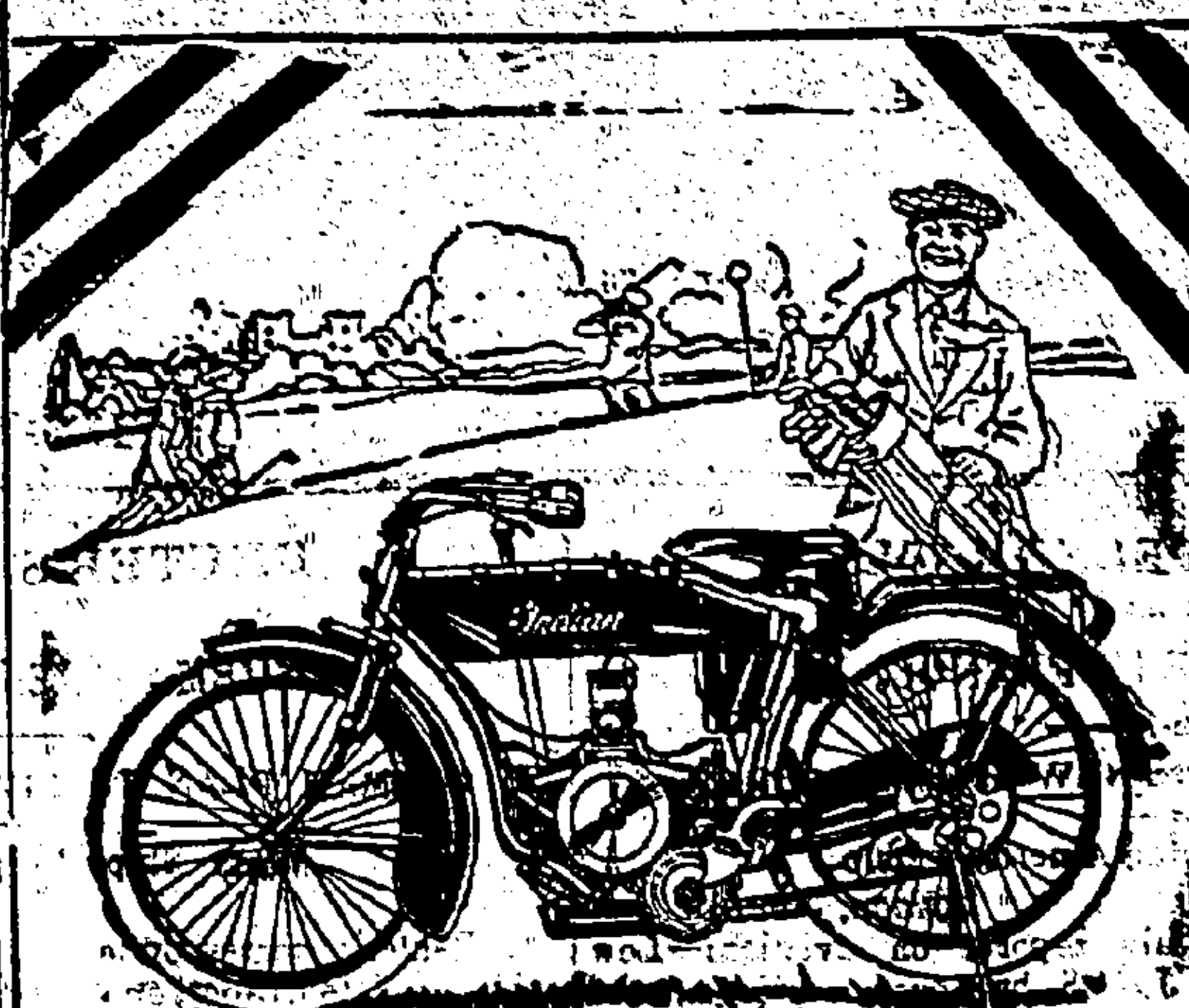
PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

## MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE APPLY—  
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1063.

## NOTICES.



## Why Cut Your Golf Game Short?

Time lost in making poor connections on crowded, stuffy trains  
and trolleys and in tramping cross-country in getting to and  
from your favorite links, is just that much good playing time  
wasted. Moral: save it by riding an

## Indian Light Twin

Take an open-air route direct from your door to the edge of the  
greens. Play more golf—ride in comfort at less than the cost  
of railroad fares.

## ALEX. ROSS &amp; CO.

Machinery Department.

4, DesVoeux Road Central.

Telephone 37.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. Gilkison

Mr. T. F. Gilkison, late of the  
Customs and Excise service, has been  
promoted Captain in the Royal  
Field Artillery and has been  
awarded the Military Cross with  
a bar. He was wounded on  
March 21, the opening day of the  
great offensive.

Father Vaughan's Message.

Father Bernard Vaughan, the  
English priest, in an Easter  
message to the Catholic public of  
South America, says:—"The tide  
of battle has turned, on the turn-  
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## GENERAL NEWS.

**The Order of the Excellent Crop.**  
Mr. Edward Francis Southan Newman, Acting Postal Commissioner, Otago, has received His Majesty King George's licence and authority to wear the insignia of the Fifth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, which the President of the Republic of China has been pleased to confer upon him.

**Vanished Dramatist's Fortune.**  
The estate of Mr. H. H. Davies, of Knightbridge, the dramatist and play-wright, who disappeared some time ago as Robin Hood's Bay, Yorkshire, has just been sworn at \$12,284. He left the whole to his brother, Edgar, who in fulfilment of a wish expressed in the will is handing \$500 to the Royal Literary Fund.

**Regiment's Colours Stolen.**  
The stealing of the colours of the Connaught Rangers from the church at Rosmore, Co. Galway, was referred to by Lord Justice Molony in his address to the Galway grand jury. One would have thought, he said, that the memorial of the heroic regiment which for over a century had added to the honour and glory of their country would have been safe in the guardianship of the people.

**British Mission to Japan.**  
All of the members of the mission to Japan headed by Prince Arthur of Connaught are military men, according to latest advices. It is understood that the personnel of the Prince's party is as follows: Captain A. J. M. Sinclair, chief aide-de-camp to the Prince; Lieut-General Sir William Pulteney, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., D. S. O.; Major the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, adjutant to Lieut-General Sir William Pulteney; and Captain F. Butt, of the Royal Berkshire Regiment.

**Women's Fish Dinner Revolt.**  
Sixty women scrubbers, employed at Edmondston Military Hospital, refused fish dinners provided for them a few days ago. The authorities offered to compromise and give fish and meat on alternate days. Some of the women accepted this arrangement, and the hospital committee went further and agreed to take only two meat coupons each week for six dinners. The appearance of the wounded from the big battle in France has caused all the women to swallow their grievances—and the fish.

**Government Waste of \$500.**  
A curious instance of Government economy was revealed at Old street when two lads were bound over on a charge of stealing a quantity of lead from a Bethnal-green warehouse. It was stated that \$500 worth of damage had been done to the premises during the past three months by youths like the prisoners. The factory had been occupied by Austrians, and had been closed down by order of the Board of Trade. The authorities did not feel justified in incurring the expense of a caretaker. The Magistrate: They would rather have \$500 worth of damage done.

**Russians Must Fight.**  
Whether Russian subjects in England remain liable for military service under the convention, which was concluded between Britain and Kerensky's Government was argued before a King's Bench Divisional Court. A Russian named Kutchinsky, formerly a fruiterer in London, had sought to establish that he was not liable for service. The Attorney-General explained that the man had been on the Army Reserve for some time, and ought to have reported himself earlier. The Military Convention concluded with Russia had not been denounced, and the view of the Government was that it would be a great misfortune if the thousands of Russians now in the Army were released, after all the expenditure that had been lavished upon them. Realizing that the Russian soldiers of the future were likely to be of smaller military value, the authorities had now decided to cease using the convention. Mr. Justice Darling: I would rather not go to battle with them! (Laughter.) The judges held that there was no proof that Kutchinsky had been illegally enlisted, and he must therefore remain in the Army.

## NOTICES.

**Victor**  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

7402 Andante Tranquillo (de Borlet) Violin Powell  
74184 Has across Thy Young Days Shaded McCormack  
74383 Lullaby's Air Gluck  
74394 Rigolotto-Cortigiana Ruffo-Chio  
87278 God Be With You Gluck-Zimbalist  
64530 In a Gondola-Impromptu Elman  
64605 Little Boy Blue (Field, Nevin) McCormack  
64596 Musica Prohibita de Gogorza  
55076-a Creation-In Native Worth Akhouse  
-b By the Waters of Babylon Werrenruth  
17771-a Forcetta-Tarantella Vessell's Italian B.  
-b La Gelish-a-Pantasia Do

**Save Your Eyes**

THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 22, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

**FULL 1918 EQUIPMENT**

**DODGE CARS**

**DUE EARLY IN JUNE.**

FOR PRICES & PARTICULARS, APPLY TO:-

**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.**

MACHINERY DEPT.  
HONGKONG.

## U. S. ARMY INCREASE.

No Suggestion as to Number of Troops.

Washington, May 2.—Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, at a hearing to-day before the House Military Affairs Committee, in confidential session, asked that Congress grant unlimited power for the creation of an army of whatever size necessary for the prosecution of the war. He told the committee that it would be ill-advised to restrict the number of men to be utilized and that the size of the army should be increased in the discretion of the Government, as transportation and equipment facilities warrant.

Mr. Baker indicated he would submit a proposed measure, probably as an amendment to the Draft law, to grant the unlimited authority asked. Under the existing Draft law, as construed by Chairman Dent, of the Military Committee, and others, there is authority for use of only 1,000,000 men under draft. Mr. Dent yesterday introduced a bill to authorize a draft total of 4,000,000 men, which, with volunteers already in the service, would make an ultimate possible maximum strength of 5,000,000 men.

Mr. Baker was questioned by the Committee regarding his views on increasing the draft age. He said he was studying the subject and had made no decision.

The House Military Committee will immediately resume consideration of the annual Army Appropriation bill, and Secretary

Baker's idea is that it shall provide only for the number immediately foreseen. Indications are that it will carry provision for equipment, transportation, pay, and other expenses of approximately 3,000,000 men, as part not of a specific programme, but as a furtherance of a blanket authority plan involving use of all or part of the funds appropriated, and supplemental appropriations later on, as their need may become apparent. Mr. Baker, at the conclusion of the hearing, dictated this statement: "The War Department programme was presented to the House Military Committee this morning. It involved the expediting of the training of men and the increasing of the army as rapidly as ability to equip and transport them can be foreseen. The Secretary of War declined to

discuss the numbers of the proposed army, for the double reason that any specific number implies a limit, and the only point of limit is our ability to equip and transport men, which is constantly on the increase. "The details of estimates proposed for the regular appropriation of 1918-19 will be gone into with the committee beginning at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. These estimates, when approved by the Committee and voted upon by Congress, will be supplemented by subsequent appropriations as the facilities for transportation and the additional equipment increase. "Regarding the draft quota matter, there was a discussion, Mr. Baker took the position that he desired to have subsequent quotas based on the number of men in Class One without the credits. There was no change suggested as to the draft age limit."

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD.

FOR EACH INSERTION.

**TO BE LET.**

**TO BE LET—HOUSES** on Shamoon, CANTON, LUSTLEIGH 57, The Peak.  
Apply to:—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

**TO BE LET—A FLAT** in Nathan Road, Kowloon. **FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES** in Kowloon. **A SHOP** in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to:—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**  
Alexandra Buildings.

**TO BE LET—FURNISHED FLAT** in Macdonell Road, from 1st July, all conveniences. Apply:—Box 420, c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

**WANTED.**  
**AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER** is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRICAL CO., LTD., Wan-chai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to The Manager, HONGKONG ELECTRICAL CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings.

**FOR SALE.**  
**FOR SALE—"GALESEND."** 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply—G. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

## NOTICES.

**THE HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE**

STANDS UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD TO-DAY

ALL SIZES IN STOCK—PRICES ON APPLICATION

**MUSTARD & CO.,**  
4, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186

AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON.  
**BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.**

**VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.**

Imperial Bouquet per 100	15.30
Crown Prince " " 100	4.65
" " 50	2.35
" " 10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format) 10	2.35
Nectar " 50	2.35
Yildiz " 25	1.10
Club Size " 10	.40
Non Plus Ultra 100	3.60
" " 50	1.85
" " 20	.75
Superfine " 100	2.40
" " 50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—  
**THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.**  
HOTEL MANSIONS.

## NOTICES.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS

**JUST TO HAND**

**SLAZINGER'S AND AYRES' 1918 TENNIS BALLS**

**TENNIS POSTS**

**COURT MARKERS**

**TAYLOR'S LAWN BOWLS**

**SHILLCOCK'S REGULATION WATER POLO BALLS**

**NO. 3 BIAS—5.3/16 DIA. BASKET BALLS, VOLLEY BALLS, BASE BALLS.**

## KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

## ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

Sole Agents: **A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD** Hongkong & China.

## A CURE FOR PRICKLY HEAT

"FLETCHER'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION."

Made from the formula of one of the most distinguished Professors of Tropical Medicine.

INSTANTLY ALLAYS IRRITATION AND CURES AFTER A FEW APPLICATIONS.

**FLETCHER & Co., Ltd. THE PHARMACY.**

Tel: 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

## E. HING &amp; CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.

PHONE NO. 1118.

## FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## NOTICES.

**THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.**

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

**THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.**  
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

## NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

A MEETING OF MOTORISTS will be held on FRIDAY, 14th June, 1918, at 3.15 P.M. at the offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., HONGKONG, when proposals for the formation of an AUTO-MOBILE ASSOCIATION in Hongkong will be submitted. All owners of motor cars or motor cycles are requested to attend.  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1918.

## NOTICES.

**HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.**

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Massage, have this day formed the above Massage Association.

Mr. U. SUGA, Queen's Road Central  
Mrs. A. SUGA  
Mrs. H. MORITA, Duddell Street  
Mr. T. TANAKA  
Mr. I. HONDA, 54 Queen's Road Central  
Mrs. S. HONDA

## YOUR NAME

Blank forms have been sent to every known address. Please fill same and return to:—  
**DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.**  
P. O. Box 431,  
or to **KELLY & WALSH**  
Chater Road.

**CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS**  
**FRANK SMITH & CO.**  
22, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL



# WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED.)

A Refreshing, Invigorating, and Palatable Drink  
Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and  
Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.  
Splits 70 Cts. " "

## A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Lee House St.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1918.

### AFTER THE WAR.

While this is not the moment to think of peace from anything but an anticipatory standpoint, it is well at times that views should be expressed as to the nature of the conditions which are essential if a recurrence of the present upheaval is to be prevented. In this connection it has long been recognized that the masses, the people—those who have been called on to bear heavy burdens in this titanic struggle—will have a very great deal to say when it comes to setting things in order on the cessation of hostilities. In their own interests, and in the interests of generations yet unborn, they will demand to be heard, so that some method may be arrived at whereby the world is spared the horrors through which it has been passing for close on four years now.

With these thoughts in mind, the observations just made by Mr. Arthur Henderson as to the kind of peace which the Allied workmen aim at are much to the point. His statements, if analysed, make it clear that the workers are heart and soul with the cause for which the Entente nations are so valiantly fighting. For example, he says there will be no surrender to the militarists or the Imperialist—in other words, to the Germans, for the Allies are animated neither by militaristic or imperialistic motives. Neither will the workers agree to "a cynical peace based on a military stalemate." That is the type of peace which the Germans are seeking; they desire a return to the status quo, with the implied idea that a decision cannot be reached militarily. Mr. Henderson's declaration therefore means that nothing but peace by victory for those who are upholding international justice will satisfy the workers. Perhaps most interesting of all that Mr. Henderson says is his reference to the new international system which he says the workers are pledged to create and which is to prevent future wars. The keystone of that system, apparently, is the League of Nations about which we have heard so much. There are, as we have many times pointed out, great difficulties in the practical application of such a scheme, but we do not doubt that a really big attempt will be made in the peace conditions to evolve some such scheme, out of regard for the future of humanity. Mr. Henderson says that secret diplomacy will have to go, as also will compulsory military service, and that inter-State treaties will have to see the light of day through publication. These are great reforms, but no-one will deny that if they could be carried into effect they will automatically remove a great many of the causes which have brought about war in the past. They accord with democratic ideas, and the probability is that we shall see international intercourse moving in that direction once the present war is over.

It is, however, when we come to the future treatment of Germany that differences of opinion arise. Mr. Henderson says there must be reparation of the proposed economic boycott of Germany. What does he mean by that? Does it imply that the Allied countries and their Colonies are to give the German trader precisely the same facilities after the war that he enjoyed before? If so, we fear Mr. Henderson is likely to rather sadly disappointed. We all know how in the days before the war the Hans abused the privileges granted them in British possessions—privileges as great as any which the Britisher himself enjoyed—and we know that nothing but the German loss of commercial supremacy brought about this war. Nor again will the Hans be given the opportunities which he had in the past; discrimination of some kind is inevitable, whether we call it boycotting or any other name. That is part of the punishment which the Germans have won for himself. Except on this point, Mr. Henderson's observations appear sane and well-reasoned; and probably the time will come when even the workers will see that unrestricted license to the Hans will mean more than ruin to themselves.

### Reading Matter for the Troops.

As we feel sure that the public generally do not make use of the Post Office to anything like the extent they ought in the way of making it a general collector of reading matter for the troops, we have pleasure in calling special attention to the letter which yesterday appeared in our issue from the Postmaster General. In his letter, Mr. S. B. J. Ross says that "any papers or books sent to the General Post Office for distribution among the troops will be forwarded to Egypt." Egypt is especially mentioned simply because Mr. Ross is referring to a communication from the Postmaster General of Egypt. Should the quantity of books and papers received warrant it, they will of course be sent to other war areas—to India, Mesopotamia, Africa, France, etc. At any rate, what is sent into the General Post Office here will find its way into the hands of some of our soldiers or sailors who are fighting for us. At home and elsewhere it has long been customary with all classes to drop magazines, books and newspapers into the Post Office, and that the practice has not become general here is no doubt due to the fact that the Post Office officials have not sufficiently announced the fact that they are willing to distribute any literature sent to them for that purpose. We understand that the books, magazines, papers, etc., need not be wrapped and consequently it entails practically no trouble to the giver to pass on his reading matter when finished with it. That it is highly appreciated at the front there is ample testimony to show, and surely it is the very least we can do to while away the many weary hours that occasionally come to Tommy or Jack while engaged in the great adventure.

### Kow-Towing in Court.

Though Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, who holds the position of Senior Magistrate, has not been long at the M. J.etty, he is, we fancy, well on the way to making quite a reputation for himself. About a week ago he delivered a little lecture to a Chinese boy on the iniquity of referring to foreigners by the epithet *yan kwai*—(foreign devil)—and now that another Chinese youth has referred to Indian policemen as *wolo kwai*—(Indian devils)—our Senior Magistrate is again on the war-path. On this occasion, he delivered not only a lecture, but he proceeded to humiliate the unfortunate user of the phrase. Our Senior Magistrate says he won't have Chinese use such expressions in his Court, and in adopting this attitude, no doubt Mr. Wolfe is quite right. But we think that he is making rather too much of what is after all a very trivial matter. No doubt some Chinese use the words complained of offensively, but it seems to be a fact that the phrase is mostly used simply because certain Chinese know no other phrase by which they can refer to foreigners. At any rate the general public, we are of opinion, would consider it more dignified on the part of a British Magistrate if, instead of lecturing and causing a kow-towing performance to take place in Court, he should administer a short and sharp reprimand and, if the case warranted it, order a few strokes with the birch.

### "OUR DAY"

A Red Cross Appeal.

His Excellency the Governor has been requested by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to publish the following abbreviated message, full text of which follows by post.—It should be noticed that this petition from "will be enabled" to "heartfelt sympathy" are a quotation from His Majesty the King's words:—  
On 11th Nov. 1918.—For fourth year.—Order of St. John of Jerusalem and British Red Cross Society appeal to all overseas who desire to relieve suffering of sick and wounded of the forces of His Majesty and of His Allies. Joint committee appeals on "Our Day" 24th October next. Your co-operation is asked. In every theatre of

### DAY BY DAY.

COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE UNTIL IT BECOMES DESTRUCTIVE AND THEN IT IS THE DEATH OF TRADE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the second anniversary of the capture of Wilhelmstal in German East Africa.

### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3½d.

### Property Sale.

Leasehold property situated at 34, New Market Street was sold by auction at Mr. Lammer's sale room yesterday. There was keen bidding, and the lot was eventually sold to a Chinese lady, Tang Ho-shi, for \$21,000.

### The Colony's Health.

During yesterday there were notified four cases of spotted fever (all fatal), three of plague (two fatal) and two fatal occurrences of enteric fever. All the sufferers were Chinese.

### Stolen Fish.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning, with stealing eighteen catfish of salt fish. It was stated by Inspector MacDonald that a cargo of salt fish from Annam had been tampered with and 945 catfish had been stolen. A watch was set and the defendants were arrested in the act of stealing. The excuse given was that the fish was lying on the deck of the steamer, as though not wanted. His Worship eventually amended the charge to one of receiving and imposed fines of \$25 or 10 days' hard labour.

### A Successful Defence.

An Indian constable of the Naval Yard appeared as complainant in a case before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, a Chinese youth being charged with picking the constable's pocket of \$22.30, contained in a purse. Complainant stated that the youth ran away and threw the purse to another man who got away. Defendant said that because he accidentally trod on the constable's foot, the latter became angry and brought this charge. After evidence had been given the defendant was discharged.

### Unsatisfactory Evidence.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing \$180.77 from another Chinese in Queen's Road Central yesterday. The story of the complainant was that he was walking along Queen's Road Central when the defendant drew his attention to some coins lying on the ground. As he went to pick them up the defendant picked his pocket. Chase was given and defendant was arrested, but not before he had passed the money to an associate. Defendant complained that it was a mistake and that the wrong man had been arrested. He was struck by complainant and his folk. His Worship eventually discharged the man as the evidence was unsatisfactory.

war red cross work increases and now costs over 280,000 a week. Troops from all parts of Empire benefit. We are deeply grateful for munificent help sent from all parts of the world and have confidence that our friends at home and overseas will rally again to our call. The King hopes that joint committee of Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem "will be enabled until victory is won and the peace of the world assured to maintain without abatement its sacred mission to the wounded, the sick, and the prisoners, whose welfare has our unfailing solicitude and our heartfelt sympathy." Their Majesties the Queen and Queen Alexandra graciously support this appeal. We ask you to help us by making our needs known as widely as possible.

ARTHUR  
Grand Prior, Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

LANE DOWNE,  
Chairman, Council of Red Cross.

### SANITARY BOARD.

Question of Making Measles Notifiable.

Mr. A. Gibson presided at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, those also present being:—The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Dr. Osorio, Messrs. C. G. Alabaster, F. B. L. Bowley, Ng Hon Tsz, Col. Crisp, Mr. Gale (Medical Officer of Health) and Mrs. A. D. Hickling (Secretary).

In pursuance with notice, Mr. Bowley moved:—"That the Board consider in Committee the desirability of including measles amongst notifiable diseases."

Mr. Bowley said the Hon. Member of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Holyok, had asked the question in the Legislative Council if measles had been made a notifiable disease; the answer being that "The question was not brought before the Board but the officers of the Board were consulted by His Excellency departmentally in the first instance and His Excellency was mistaken in thinking the Board had been consulted." Mr. Bowley was told that the matter was under consideration, awaiting medical opinion on the subject. Unless it was compulsory to disinfect in the case of measles, then it could not be made notifiable. Mr. Bowley then said he had consulted Dr. Harston on the subject and proceeded to read lengthy extracts from the latter's letter of reply. This was strong in favour of making the disease notifiable.

Mr. Bowley added that if measles was made a notifiable disease it would help to check the spread of cerebro spinal fever. This epidemic had been got under control, but had not been wholly overcome, and might break out again next winter. Measles was one of the pre-disposing causes of cerebro spinal fever. Measles could be checked by the same means as could cerebro spinal fever. Disinfection amongst the Chinese must not be compulsory. Notification should not imply compulsory disinfection.

In committee, Dr. Osorio referred to the Chinese dislike of Sanitary Inspectors' visits. They would not call in a doctor if a disease had to be notified, so that diseases due to measles—such as broncho-pneumonia would go untreated. Secondly, they did not know the cause of measles and what steps to take to prevent it.

Mr. Ng Hon Tsz said that measles was a harmless disease. The Chinese could attend to measles and cure it themselves without consulting a doctor. If they made measles notifiable, it would only tend to scare people.

Col. Crisp said there were other diseases in the list that should be made notifiable, why not make them all notifiable? Measles was infectious. Measles was a carrier for cerebro spinal fever, but influenza was even more so, so that if the one disease were made notifiable so should the other.

Mr. Alabaster said it would do injury to trade if measles was made notifiable. Firstly, directly owing to the quarantine regulations of other ports, and, secondly, it would result in driving away the Chinese population from the Colony. He thought the question raised two reasons:—(1) cases of measles would be sent to Barker Road where previously they had not been sent, (2) there had been a case of measles at the Olab and disinfection had been refused. Disinfection could be carried out in any disease.

Mrs. Gale, in a lengthy speech approving notification, said it was not expected that measles would be stamped out by notification but it was a step in the right direction, and nothing could be done towards prevention of any disease without knowledge of its existence in the locality. She then went on to suggest various preventive measures.

After further discussion, Mr. Alabaster proposed a vote against the motion, and Mr. Ng Hon Tsz seconded. This was carried with only Mrs. Gale and Mr. Bowley dissenting.

### CONSCRIPTION BILL.

To "those men who ought to be protected from the temptations made against them."—(Speech of Hon. Mr. Landale on June 11th.)

It is true that the commercial houses pressed for the general application of conscription to this Colony for men, married and single, in order that you might remain content to continue at your posts?

Did you know of the cable which was sent?

Did you know that the cable contained not a hint of any such reason for this step?

Did you know that those commercial houses, represented by the Chamber of Commerce, would, when conscription arrived, take up the attitude that you would have to continue at your posts?

Do you know that they asked to be and are represented by a "substantial commercial majority"?

Is it unfair to assume that the two preceding questions refer to an object and to the means for obtaining the same?

What did you think when, during the long discussion on the Bill, all parties, including the Hon. Member for the Chamber of Commerce, discussed in apparent agreement the manifest provision being made for married men?

Did you consider from whence these married men were going to come?

Did you know that they were not to be drawn from your own number?

Is it not a pretty heavy price for your contentment?

Are you going to appear before the "substantial commercial majority" permitting them to retain this attitude?

Have you ever considered if no other and less costly method of contenting you would have done as well?

If so, did you make representations thereon?

Will you sit tight?

F. C. JENKIN.  
Hongkong, June 12, 1918.

To the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Who is "Roderick Random" of the Daily Press?

Is his answer also your only answer?

Do you in honesty approve his statement that "a Bill affecting the livelihoods of all British residents has been forced upon the Colony by just those few (the Heads of Government Departments) whom it cannot possibly touch?"

Do you suggest, as he does, that the Government may have trapped you?

Does it not savour more of truth to say that you are now afraid to take the responsibility for the price to be paid by others (than economic traders) for what you now know to be the real object of this patriotic inspiration—namely, the retention in contentment of your employees at their posts?

Is it not for this, and this reason only, that you wish to fix the Government with the responsibility for the Bill?

Will the "substantial commercial majority" make your inspired cable a classic just by adopting and enforcing the view of your Hon. Member that practically no "firm of standing" can spare a solitary man?

F. C. JENKIN.  
Hongkong, June 12, 1918.

### POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C. B. E., state:—

Equipment.  
Vouchers have been sent to the respective contractors to cover all applications to date for capes, boots, and uniform.

Police School.  
The fourteen members who "Passed with Credit" the Examinations held by Mr. T. H. King, A. S. P., on May 11th, 1917, and by Mr. P. L. J. Woodhouse, D. S. P., on July 6th, 1917, are not required to attend the forthcoming Examinations. Mr. T. H. King has again consented to act as Examiner.

Burglars and Druggists.  
All members of this Unit will attend practices on every Monday and Friday at 8 p.m. commencing Friday, June 14.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

We were told recently that the Kaiser was commanding in person in the great battle, but that he was in Belgium, ten miles deep in barbed wire. Wellington and Napoleon were never more than three-quarters of a mile apart at Waterloo, with which contest the present titanic struggle has been compared. The comparison does not hold good. Not even the prophetic vision of Lord Roberts was able to visualise a combat such as this. He deemed impossible the massed attacks in which the Germans have been flung forward into areas which have become abattoirs.

He thought that open formations, "contoured" men separated from officers, would be the rule. At Waterloo, with 70,000 men on our side and 80,000 on the French, the battle, on a three-mile front, was compressed for the most part into a one-and-a-half-mile front. Such packing of men, he thought, could never recur. He foresaw, however, as clearly as Haig, the need for intensive training of the men. But the Kaiser in Belgium, in personal command! Wellington rode up and down his lines the whole day long.

"Sir, I have a distinct view of Napoleon and his staff," said an artillery officer, approaching him. "I have my guns trained on them, ready to fire." "No, no," said Wellington heavily; "no, I'll not allow it. It is not the business of commanders to be firing on each other." And when bloodthirsty Blucher, in the hour of triumph, proposed to concentrate all efforts on the capture and immediate execution of Napoleon, Wellington, while admitting the necessity of the capture, said, as to the major proposal, "You and I have played parts too distinguished in these transactions to now become butchers." That was the old style of personal command.

There is rare appropriateness in the popularity of "Annie Laurie" with our soldiers—"It is the queen of songs in the trenches," says Sir Alexander Mackenzie—for tradition has it that the author, William Douglas, of Finland, was himself a soldier who fought and died in Flanders two centuries ago. The original song, however, had but two verses, and was revised and provided with the beautiful third stanza by Lady John Scott.

"Bring your own jam pots," is the latest edict of the grocers. In some areas jam is among the rationed articles of food, and when the allowance works out at a pound and three-quarters, for instance, it has to be specially weighed out. Many people, however, do not appreciate the extra trouble involved, and when a grocer made the usual request to one good woman the other day she indignantly retorted, "I suppose the next thing will be that you will expect us to bring our own frying pans to carry home the bacon."

Is it that there are none in these new and strange times for England? Nuts, mashes, swells, dandies, bocks, cornstarch, bloods, macaroni—we trace the titles for the same kind of men backwards into the eighteenth century. The names had each a short vogue; when one ceased to be exclusive slang it was dropped, and the next joyously invented. The claps never lasted though its tailors changed as much as its nomenclature. But how anything succeeded the "Nat"? If not, and if there a pause in the succession longer than any in our recorded social history, then it is for the best of reasons here suggested.—*Daily Chronicle*.

Juries Must be Stern.  
"It will be an evil day when juries said, 'We won't convict this man, even if he is guilty, because he has suffered provocation and has given useful services for the benefit of his country,'" said Mr. Justice Lush at the Old Bailey. A soldier, Private Richard Lee, who had been in the regiment from 1904, was accused of sending a letter threatening to murder an engineer. The jury found him guilty, but recommended him to mercy, and the judge found him over to come up for judgment if called on.



## DEPORTATION CASE.

## Li Hong-Mi's Action Falls.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before the Full Court, consisting of Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice), and Mr. Justice Gompertz (Puisne Judge), judgment was delivered in the action brought against the Attorney General, the Secretary of Chinese Affairs and the Captain Superintendent of Police, by Li Hong-mi, a solicitor's clerk, asking for the setting aside of a deportation order made against him.

The Chief Justice said:—This is an action arising out of certain deportation proceedings. Plaintiff who is a natural-born British subject and was formerly in the Government Service for many years, seeks to get a deportation order made against him set aside, and recover damages against certain Government officials for acts done in matters incidental to the order of deportation. The conclusion at which I have arrived may be summarised as follows:—The local legislature has entrusted to a Government official powers of a most exceptional character and it has in express and unequivocal terms given to the Governor-in-Council powers that override generally accepted principles of the Common Law of England affecting the liberty of the subject, and in clear language it has provided that these powers cannot be challenged assuming that the arbitrary procedure laid down by the Ordinance is complied with. This Court, therefore, has no power to over-rule its actions. We were asked to assume that the Governor-in-Council had before it proper and sufficient evidence to support the allegations and that the reports on which the allegations were based justified such allegations. In my opinion we are not called upon to assume anything of this kind. We are bound by the language of the Ordinance and the Court has no power to assail it. On the question of the ultra vires of the Ordinance we have no doubt on the matter and intimated during the argument that the Ordinance was not in our opinion ultra vires. Then the plaintiff alleges that he was arrested and taken improperly to the Victoria Gaol where he was detained for some hours and that his finger prints were compulsorily taken by an Indian member of the Gaol Staff and that he was subjected to other indignities and claims damages accordingly. To this the defendant, Mr. Messer, replies that these acts were in accordance with the usual routine of the gaol provided for purposes of record and health and that the plaintiff raised no objection to these incidents at the time and that no force or persuasion was employed by any of the Gaol Staff. Two questions arise:—1, Do the Prison Regulations apply to a proposed deportee? 2, If the answer is in the negative, was an assault in law committed which entitles plaintiff to damages? As to the first question the Deportation Ordinance, 1917, empowers the Governor to appoint a House of Detention for the purposes of the Ordinance and in default of appointment Victoria Gaol is to be the House of Detention and the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol is to be the Superintendent of the House of Detention. Then the warrant of arrest and a further detention is addressed to the Police and the Superintendent of the House of Detention and the order for discharge is addressed to the Superintendent of the House of Detention. Now no appointment has been made of a House of Detention so Victoria Gaol is the House of Detention for the purposes of the Ordinance. Well, then, under the Prison Ordinance, 1899, Victoria Gaol is set apart as a prison and a person is deemed "to be a prisoner whenever he is confined in any prison in which he may be lawfully confined." It is, I think, clear that a proposed deportee is a prisoner within the meaning of this definition. The definition is general in its terms and embraces any person in which a person may be lawfully confined. The proposed deportee is arrested by the Police and detained in custody

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

## THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—So much misconception has arisen in connection with the Conscription Bill, that it seems desirable to state the following facts:—

The original suggestion of the "Chamber" was, that if men were really urgently required from here for Active Service at home, *Universal Conscription* of all British-born subjects, should be applied.

The reply that, for the present at any rate, "only men of pure European descent" were to be attested, so narrowed the enquiry as to preclude any possibility of obtaining much "man power," since this class has already volunteered and gone, save those who for various reasons, could not go or be spared if paramount British interests are to be protected.

Believing that so far as their present declaration of policy goes, the Home Government does desire paramount British interests protected, even at the cost to the Army of man-power, we stipulated that these should be protected in the Bill.

So far as the present wording goes, we believe they were not, and therefore moved a very carefully considered amendment to cover them.

It was rejected only by the full use of the Government official majority which is not touched by the Bill at all and whom, in this particular instance at any rate, we believe is not so competent to judge as the merchants who framed it.

As a protest against the action of the Government in rejecting an amendment which had been repeatedly and unanimously asked for by the "unofficial" members at private meetings, we voted against the third reading of the Bill and could not logically have done otherwise.

Our convictions and the "Chamber's" as to the necessity for the Bill in the form originally asked for, remain unaltered.

I deeply regret that Government action prevented unanimity in passing it, the more so, since, whilst the Government pledged this in words, it would not take the further natural step of including it in the Bill and so procure unanimity.

Yours etc.

P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hongkong, June 12 1918.

under a legal warrant in the House of Detention which is a fact, although it is not material, is Victoria Gaol, where he remains pending trial or discharge. It seems to me that it is impossible to say that he is not confined "in any prison" and if he is so confined he is subject to the Prison Regulations which are authorised under Section 18 of the Prison Ordinance, 1899, and under those regulations a prison is defined to include Victoria Gaol. . . . Being of opinion that the prison regulations in question do apply in the case of proposed deportees it is unnecessary to go further into the matter.

After going further into the case the Chief Justice indicated that the action would be dismissed.

A lengthy judgment was also delivered by Mr. Justice Gompertz, concurring with the Chief Justice.

The Attorney General mentioned the matter of *bona fides*, expressing the wish that their Lordships would consider the matter in chambers, which was agreed to.

Mr. Pollock remarked that they had decided to take the matter to the Privy Council.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## LOST.

LOST.—Small White FOX TERRIER. Brown Head. Small black spot on back. Answers "Pom." Tel. 1949, or note to C. H. B. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

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Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, 18th June, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 19th June, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,

Acting Agent.

Dated the 12th June, 1918.

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## JUNKET

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COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

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YOUR COUNTRY'S NEED,  
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MEN AND MONEY.

Do you realise, and feel that the Flower of our Manhood is shedding its blood for YOU on the battle-fields of Europe?

Do you realise that your country NEEDS YOU? Do you realise that you country needs YOUR MONEY? What have you done to economise since war was declared?

Have you curtailed your pleasures and your desires? Have you reduced your expenses to your immediate needs?

Do you still give riotous dinner parties, picnics, dances while your brothers shed their blood for YOU?

Are you fit to fight? Have you tried to give your life in the cause of FREEDOM?

If you have not lived as you should have lived since war was declared you have helped your enemies in their crimes.

Every penny saved daily by you means one step towards victory.

Every penny squandered in satisfying your lust for pleasure means one step towards defeat, oppression and subjugation to a TYRANT'S power.

Pause and commune with your soul, search your hearts, and, to-day, remedy your faults where you fall short of your duty to your country, and add one step on the march towards VICTORY.

## Drinking Water:

It is just as important that your water supply be pure and clean today as three months from now. Just as necessary for you to guard against sickness now as during the hot weather.

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(Continued on page 9.)

FROM: [REDACTED]







## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

## THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, June 5. (Delayed.)

Mr. Dillon, interviewed regarding Lord French's proclamation, said the Government was apparently still blind to the fact that the support of the people cannot be expected unless you convince them they are respected and trusted. Any prospect of success for Lord French's appeal depends entirely on the extent to which the Government will reverse the Irish policy and methods of recruiting in Ireland.

## ARBITRATION AMONG ALLIES.

London, June 6. (Delayed.)

In the House of Commons Mr. David Davies suggested that the Government should agree with the eighteen Allies to submit all future Inter-Allied disputes to arbitration.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that the suggestion would be carefully considered.

## FAVOURABLE-NATION TREATMENT.

London, June 6. (Delayed.)

In the House of Commons, Mr. Holt asked what treaties containing a most favoured nation clause the Government had decided to denounce.

Mr. Bonar Law replied: This would be dealt with in a statement which was promised as soon as possible. The matter was very complicated and the Foreign Office had been communicating therewith with foreign countries and the Colonial Office with the Dominions. It had already been indicated that the Government had decided to have a free hand after the war. (Cheers.)

## UNREST IN AUSTRIA.

Copenhagen, June 5. (Delayed.)

The "Arbeiter Zeitung" of Vienna publishes the Austrian Socialist Congress proclamation to Austrians warning the Government of the danger arising from the greatly excited state of the working classes, which is likely to be heightened if the people believe the Central Powers are fighting for Imperialistic aims, particularly if food conditions do not improve. The Congress considers a general strike at present inadvisable. The Austrian censor struck out two thirds of the Congress decisions.

## U. S. SHIPPING OUTPUT.

Washington, June 8.

Record ship launchings and also deliveries were made during May, 71 hulls being launched whereof 39 were steel, totalling over 228,000 tons and 32 wooden totalling over 115,000.

Washington, June 5.

The Shipping Board announces that 170 ships totalling over 1,100,000 tons have been delivered since September which is three times greater than the output of 1901 the best previous year. During the last six days of May fifteen vessels, totalling over 80,000 tons were delivered.

## SUBMARINE MURDERS CONDEMNED.

London, June 7.

The Conference of the Transport Workers Federation at Newcastle unanimously and with cheers passed a resolution, moved by Mr. Havelock Wilson condemning the submarine murders, which had been justified by prominent German Trade Unions and resolving to have no intercourse with the German nation unless the German people take full parliamentary control over the Kaiser and make reparation for their crimes.

## AERIAL MAIL JOURNEYS.

Paris, June 8.

Two French airmen have carried three hundred kilograms of mail from Paris to London in 155 minutes. They immediately returned and arrived in 155 minutes.

## ACTIVITY ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, June 9.

An Italian communique reports somewhat intense, artillery firing from the Astico to the Piave. A British party south of the Asiatic River by a successful coup-de-main inflicted considerable losses and brought back eleven prisoners. Attempted enemy attacks at Vallera and in the Astico Valley were arrested by our fire. Airships and aeroplanes bombarded rail stations, aviation camps and enemy huts and also machine-gunned moving troops. They exploded a large ammunition dump at Nattarello. Five enemy machines were felled.

## SLAVS IN AMERICA.

London, June 8.

The "Times" correspondent at Washington telegraphs that the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations is favourably considering the Jugo Slav leader's proposal to provide for an army up to half a million Jugo Slavs in America, who are at present classed as alien enemies.

## MASTERING SUBMARINISM.

London, June 4. (Delayed.)

At a meeting of the Belfast Sailors and Soldiers Service Club the senior Naval officer at Belfast said that the submarine returns for the past three months were very good and much better than anticipated. He fully expected that before the Summer was over submarines would give very little bother.

## NEW STAR DISCOVERED.

London, June 8.

A large new star of the magnitude 0.9 has suddenly appeared in the constellation of Aquila. It was discovered at several places in England on Saturday night and is easily visible to the naked eye.

## GERMANY AND AIR RAIDS.

Amsterdam, June 5. (Delayed.)

In the Reichstag Herr Winkhoff of the Centre Party said that Germany could not suggest a cessation of aerial attacks on towns outside the warzone, but would await proposals from the enemy none whereof had been made. Even such a proposal would be conscientiously examined, although compensation would be demanded in order that German interests should not suffer.

## ENEMY MILITARY UNITY.

Amsterdam, June 8.

The "Deutsche Tages Zeitung" says that as the result of the visits of Burian to Sofia and Constantinople the Austro-German military unity will be extended to Bulgaria and Turkey, the Supreme War Council having the right to transfer troops of one army to another.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE MAUD ALLAN-PEMBERTON BILLING CASE.

London, June 4.

The Billing case has elicited widespread comment. The "Times" says that a vital point affecting the whole nation is that vague suggestions of vice and want of patriotism have been publicly canvassed without the remotest prospect of proving or disproving them. As for Mr. Billing we must assume he is honestly convinced that this country is paralysed in prosecuting the war by German blackmail levied on the private lives of thousands of men and women. It is a monstrous libel on the nation. Of course not a shred of real evidence so far sees the light. We are absolutely convinced that the state of affairs which the defence alleged is grossly exaggerated and limited to an infinitesimal section in every class. Neither in public patriotism nor in private morals has England cause to fear comparison with any country in the world.

In commenting on the trial the "Daily News" says: The purpose of the conspiracy disclosed in this case is an attempt to destroy the reputations of public men who have served the nation honourably and the country may well despair of itself when the greatest of its citizens can be publicly subjected without redress to the loathsome suspicions of adventurers and fanatics. The "Manchester Guardian" also condemns the unfairness of naming public men in Court when these cannot reply. The "Westminster Gazette" after criticising Judge Darling's conduct of the case rejoices that the entire newspaper comment condemns the proceedings, which in fact shows that the nation is not in an alarmed, demoralised or distracted condition, which would believe the absurd stories of the defence. The railwaymen's leader, Mr. Thomas, in a letter to the press protests against public men at a time of crisis being branded as corrupt and traitors without a shadow of foundation.

## PEACE PROSPECTS.

Suggestion of Dutch Mediation.

Amsterdam, June 9.

M. Driesschuyts and two other members of the States General in long communication to the "Nieuw Rotterdam Courant" urge that the moment is opportune for the Dutch Government to initiate a peace movement by sounding the belligerent Governments regarding the basis whereupon they would enter negotiations.

German Opinion.

London, June 5.

The German press continues to discuss the proposal of new German peace offensive. The "Frankfurter" declares that Britain and Germany can neither destroy each other nor live apart and there must finally be an understanding, but the road thereto is blocked by the Entente Governments of which a German victory would cause the downfall. It is Germany's business to propose conditions enabling an understanding which would give Germany what she needs.

Switzerland Preparing.

Bern, June 8.

The President addressing the Council of States said that Switzerland was assembling documents relative to the constitution of a League of Nations in order to be prepared in case Switzerland's services were required in connection with the establishment of a durable peace.

## ALSACE-LOTTAINE AFFAIRS.

London, June 8.

In the Reichstag the Socialist Herr Wendel denounced the military dictatorship in Alsace-Lorraine and said that before the war four fifths of the population were strongly pro-German but now conditions were entirely reversed. The Progressive, Herr Waldstein, corroborated Herr Wendel's statement. General Wrisberg said that only two persons in Alsace-Lorraine had been imprisoned as a result of the war emergency law.

Herr Waldstein interrupted by shouting, "Hundred!" Herr Groeber, Centre Party, said that unfortunately the Reichstag's wishes regarding repatriation of Alsace-Lorraine was not fulfilled. Surely permanent banishment from Alsace-Lorraine went beyond the necessities of war. Herr Haase, Alsatian, said the persons acquitted by the Military Court had been rebaptised. That was an insult to the law. Undoubtedly discontent prevailed in Alsace but if the Reichstag did its duty the discontent would vanish. Herr Boghe, Socialist said that silence in the Reichstag would mean complicity in the oppression of Alsatians.

## TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS.

London, June 7.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that counter-measures have been taken respecting the treatment of German war prisoners in consequence of German cruelties to captured Britishers. These retaliatory measures are extremely mild in comparison. For example German prisoners are deprived of minor comforts and pleasures like newspapers, the use of hand instruments and required to attend parade frequently. The Germans cynically declined to raise the point at the exchange of prisoners conference on June 8.

(Continued on page 10)

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Japanese Yarn in China. According to Tokyo papers, the stock of Japanese cotton yarn in China is increasing at a rapid rate. At Shanghai the accumulated stock is 20,800 bales, which is an increase of 17,100 bales over the same time last year. The accumulated stock at Hankow is 9,300 bales, 760 bales more than at the same time last year. At Tientsin the floating stock amounts to 3,200 bales, which is 3,000 bales above the figure for the same time last year.

Japan Tea Market in America. In the Shinkwa tea market Japanese sellers still maintain their strong attitude and despite of buyers' hesitancy prices are well maintained. Evidently Japanese tea men firmly believe that they can stand any rivalry or restriction in the American market, even taking into account the high freight rates to be paid during the season. A report from Shinkwa published by the Japan Advertiser on May 30, stated that the season for the first crop is already coming to a close and the quality of the arrival is suspected to be falling off. However, producers are as strong as ever in their negotiations with buyers, and the latter are forced to be rather inactive. However urgent requirements were covered at high prices and sound goods well maintained their price. In all grades in sympathy prices were well kept up.

The ruling opinion among Japanese tea manufacturers now regarding their position in the American market which is threatened with a number of adverse factors was reported by the Tokyo paper to be that Japan tea in the United States occupies a superior position almost beyond all rivalry. Ceylon tea manufacturers must pay \$95 as freightage for their goods, while Chinese manufacturers' freight cost is \$80 per ton. For this reason alone those men cannot send their goods freely and the proposed restriction of America must be felt by them more severely than Japanese people. Japanese tea men's freight cost is \$30 per ton, neither of their cost with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which was confirmed by the Department of Communications on May 22. It is half the cost for China goods and one-third of the cost for Indian tea. The smaller cost of Japan tea is the strong point of the quality which is almost proof against all rivalry or restriction.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/3 1/2
30 d/a	3/3 1/2
60 d/a	3/3 1/2
4 m/s	3/3 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	138 3/4
T/T Japan	147
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	77 1/2
co & New York	151 1/2
T/T Java	151 1/2
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T Hongkong	443
Demand, Paris	443 1/2

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/O	3 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	3 1/4
30 d/a. Sydney & Melbourne	3 1/4
30 d/a. San Francisco & New York	78 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4 58
6 m/s. France	4 63
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	77 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	155 1/2
Demand, Singapore	138 3/4
On Haiphong	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	14 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	47 1/2
Sovereign	6 65
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45 80
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 7 1/2

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" 50 cts sub.	\$15 2 prem.
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Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNELL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building,

5, Coleridge Road. Tel. 2440.

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

## DEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

TO	FROM	STREET IN H.K.
12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.
1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.
2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.
5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M.
6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.
9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.
12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.

SUNDAY:

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.

4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.

5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.

6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.

4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.

5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.

6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.

4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.

5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.

6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.

4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.

5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.

6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.

4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.

5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.

6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.

4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.

5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.

6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.

4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.

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